

occupy in the order of succession. We now know of fourteen kings of this dynasty, and I would place them as follows :—

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|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Pushpa-mitra. | 8. Bhûmi-mitra. |
| 2. Bhadrachosa. | 9. Indra-mitra. |
| 3. Surya-mitra. | 10. Vijaya-mitra. |
| 4. Anu-mitra. | 11. Satya-mitra. |
| 5. Bhânu-mitra. | 12. Saya-mitra. |
| 6. Agni-mitra. | 13. Ayu-mitra. |
| 7. Phâguni-mitra. | |

The fourteenth king would be General Cunningham's Dhruva-mitra; but not having seen the coin, I can not tell in what position to place him.

Of course I have never seen any coin of Pushpa-mitra; but he is nevertheless sufficiently authenticated otherwise; but I have seen and examined coins of all the remaining twelve kings.

With regard to the name *Surya-mitra*, I may now state that I have since seen several other coins of this king, and that the result of my examination of these other and more perfect specimens is that the name must be read *Suya* or *Surya Mitra*; and in this I agree with General Cunningham. On most of these coins the name appears to read as *Suya*, with a dot (anuswara?) above the *y*; but on at least one coin, the name reads clearly as *Surya*, the *repha* appearing quite plainly on the top of the *y*.

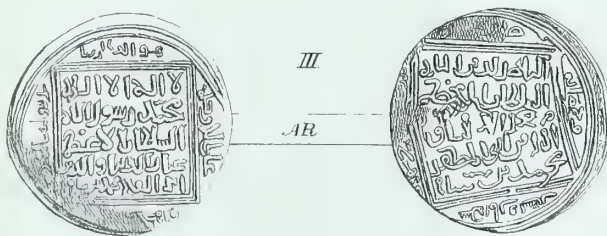
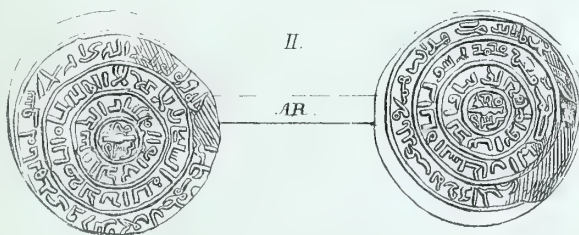
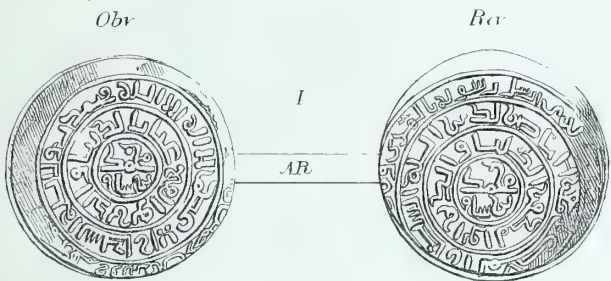


Coins of Ghiás-ud-din and Mu'az-ud-din bin Sâm.—By C. R. STÜLPNAGEL,

M. R. A. S.

(With a Plate.)

The extracts from the *Tabakát-i-Násirí* made by Sir Henry Elliot in his *History of India* contain but little information concerning Ghiás-ud-dín of Ghór, nor is this want of details much to be regretted except for the fact that the coins obtained hitherto generally join the name of this ruler with that of his younger brother Mu'az-ud-dín who is looked upon as the first Pathán king of Delhi. It is stated that when 'Alá-ud-dín Husain, surnamed Jehánsoz, ascended the throne of Fíróz-kóh, he imprisoned his two nephews Ghiás-ud-dín Muhammad Sâm and Mu'az-ud-dín Muhammad Sâm in a fort of Wahíristán, and settled an allowance for their maintenance. He took Ghazní, but did not make it his permanent residence. After his death he was succeeded by his son Sultán Saif-ud-dín. This king released the two



princes, his cousins, of whom Ghiás-ud-dín dwelt peacefully at Firoz-koh, taking service with the Sultán Saif-ud-dín, whereas the more adventurous Prince Mu'az-ud-dín proceeded to Bámián and there found employment under his uncle Fakhr-ud-dín Mas'úd. But when Ghiás-ud-dín succeeded to the throne of Ghór after Saif-ud-dín's tragical death, Fakhr-ud-dín instigated his nephew Mu'az-ud-dín to bestir himself and likewise acquire a regal position. The latter accordingly started in all haste to his brother's court where he was received in a friendly spirit. He served Ghiás-ud-dín one year, after which the countries of Kasr-kajúrán and Istiya, between Herat and Ghazní, were assigned to him; and at a subsequent period he obtained possession of the city Takínábád, specially noted as the largest town in the Garmsír. In 569 A. H. (1173 A. D.) Sultán Ghiás-ud-dín conquered the town of Ghazní, but returned to Ghór after placing his brother Mu'az-ud-dín upon the throne, who secured in addition the territories of Ghazní and the country round about in 570 A. H. In the third year after this time, Mu'az-ud-dín led his forces to Multán, and henceforth his history becomes merged in that of India. Of Sultán Ghiás-ud-dín scarcely anything more is known, but it should be remembered in his favour that, instead of getting his brother murdered, he treated him with the greatest kindness, and always associated his name with his own on the coins of the realm. Ghiás-ud-dín died at Herát in 599, and Mu'az-ud-dín was murdered by the Gakkars at Rohtak in 602 A. H.

Coins in the joint names of Ghiás-ud-dín and Mu'az-ud-dín have already been published by Mr. Edward Thomas in his "Chronicles of the Pathán Kings of Delhi," two of which are of gold and two of silver, the latter being engraved in the first plate and numbered one and two, the latter being identical with the one described by Wilson in the *Ariana Antiqua*, pl. XX, 29. I have lately acquired eight specimens of dirhems of these Ghori brothers, all of them different from those already described. Of these, three are similar to No. 1, pl. I of Mr. Thomas's book; see Plate IV. They are of silver weighing, on an average, 74 grains and have their legends arranged in three concentric circles, the patronymic occupying the centre. The first, however, differs in this that the outer circle containing the date (597) is found in the *obverse* with the name and title of Ghiás-ud-dín, and not on the reverse as on Mr. Thomas's coin. I thought it at first just possible that the engraver might have committed a mistake, and changed the outer circles of the obverse and reverse, but such a supposition is unlikely from the transcript of the coin in the body of the book, which clearly shows that the date belongs to the reverse. Moreover it is totally immaterial on which side the date is actually placed, and it is actually found on the reverse together with Mu'az-ud-dín's name, on two of the coins described in the

sequel of this paper. Although the margins are both a little abraded, they can with ease be supplied from the next coin. I may, however, remark that this coin could not have contained the name of the month of the year, as there is not sufficient space for its insertion.

The following is the transcript :

Date 597.

Obverse.

* * * الدرهم في * * * سنة سبع وتسعين وخمسة مائة	First circle.
لا اله الا اله محمد رسول الله السلطان الاعظم	Second circle.
غياث الدنيا والدين ابو الفتح	Third circle.
محمد بن سام	Centre.

Reverse.

* * * هو الزئى رسل رسوله بالهدى ودين الحق ليظهره * * *	First circle.
الناصر لدين الله السلطان المعظم معز	Second circle.
الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر	Third circle.
محمد بن سام	Centre.

The last two of the three coins with concentric inscriptions referred to above, differ from the first in this that they have the arrangement of date just as in the Thomas's pl. I, No. 1; *viz.*, the date (596) is placed on the reverse containing the name of Mu'az-ud-dín. The size, however, is smaller, and the letters less bold. The *Ariana Antiqua*, pl. XX, 35 is probably a similar coin to my two; but as Wilson, owing to the worn condition of the coin in his possession, was unable to describe it, I include it in this paper. The outer circle of the obverse contains the Súrah common to all Ghori coins; the second has half the Kalima, which is afterwards continued in the second circle of the reverse; and the third circle and centre show the names and titles of Ghiás-ud-dín. The reverse has in the first or marginal circle the place of mintage and the month and year in which the dirhem was struck. Part of the second and the third circles and the centre, like those of the obverse, contain the titles and names, but of Mu'az-ud-dín.

Ghazni, month Zi-ul-hajja, A. H. 596.

Obverse.

هو الزئى رسل رسوله بالهدى ودين الحق ليظهره على الدين كله ولو كره المشركون	First circle.
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لا اله الا الله الناصر لدين الله السلطان الاعظم	Second circle.
غياث الدنيا و الدين ابو الفتح	Third circle.
محمد بن سام	Centre.

Reverse

ضرب هذا درهم في بلدة غزنة في ذى الحجة سنة ست وتسعين	First circle.
خمس مائة	
محمد رسول الله السلطان المعظم معز	Second circle.
ادنيا و الدين ابو المظفر	Third circle.
محمد بن سام	Centre.

The other five coins have never been described before, as far as I know, and are quite of a new type. They were obtained from an itinerant Kabuli who was very shy in speaking of the place where they had been originally procured; but as in his conversation he said that he had been in Ghazni and Kabul, and had lately come to Lahore by way of Jellalabad, it may be reasonably presumed that they were not found in the Panjáb, but in the Kabul valley, or perhaps in or near Ghazni. All of these coins are likewise binominal. The weight is between 56 and 79 grains. The area on either side is a square composed of double lines, with the inscription arranged in five lines. The enclosing margin is of course in four sections. It is bounded by double circles. The margins are partially abraded, but fortunately one coin is sufficiently well preserved and the following inscription can be therefore made out with accuracy:

Dates 597 and 598.

Obverse.

Area:—	لا اله الا الله
	محمد رسول الله
	السلطان الاعظم
	غياث الدنيا و الدين
	ابو الفتح محمد بن سام
Margin:—	هو الزئى رسل رسوله بالهدى و دين الحق ليظهره على الدين كله

Reverse

Area:—	الناصر لدين الله
	السلطان المعظم
	معز الدنيا و
	الدين ابو المظفر
	محمد بن سام
Margin:—	ضرب هذا الدرهم في شهر سنة ثمان وتسعين و خمس مائة

Of these five dirhems, four have the date on the reverse together with the name of Mu'az-ud-dín, and one on the obverse. None contains the place of mintage.

All these coins, bearing evidence to the joint rule of the two brothers, are dated 596, 597 and 598 A. H., and must have been issued towards the end of their reigns, for Ghiás-ud-dín died in 599 and his brother three years afterwards. Comparing the titles of the two sons of Bahá-ud-dín Sám, the elder, Ghiás-ud-dín, is always called "ul'azam" the greatest, Sultán, ul nasr-l-dín illah and abúl fath, whereas to his younger brother are applied mu'azm, "great," Sultán, nasr-l-dín and abúl muzafr. It was only after the death of Ghiás-ud-dín that Mu'az-ud-dín called himself by the higher sounding title of 'azam.